



Kyushu University Institute for Asian and Oceania Studies Symposium 2020

# Living with Infectious Diseases: What is a Sustainable Society after COVID-19 ?

Date

9/2 [wed] · 9/3 [thu]

Venue

Webinar

# Program & Schedule

Date	9/2(wed)	9/3(thu)				
Venue Shiiki Hall	Concert Hall	Lecture Room 1	Lecture Room 2	Lecture Room 3	Concert Hall	
9 : 00						
9 : 30						
10 : 00						
10 : 30		<p>Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions Session A "Education"</p> <p>[JPN/ENG] [Online]</p>	<p>Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions Session B "Everyday Life"</p> <p>[JPN/ENG] [Online]</p>	<p>Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions Session C "Economy"</p> <p>[JPN/ENG] [Online]</p>		
11 : 00						
11 : 30						
12 : 00				(Presentation ceremony : SDGs score) [JPN/ENG] [Online]		
12 : 30						
13 : 00	<p>Q-AOS Plenary Session</p> <p>Plenary Speech /Invited Lecture</p> <p>[JPN/ENG] [Online]</p>					
13 : 30						
14 : 00					International Teleconference	
14 : 30					[JPN/ENG] [Online]	
15 : 00						
15 : 30						
16 : 00					Young Researchers Session	
16 : 30					[JPN/ENG] [Online]	
17 : 00						
17 : 30						

<b>[ DAY 1 ]</b>
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## Kyushu University Institute for Asian and Oceania Studies (Q-AOS)

### <Plenary Session>

<Date> 13:00-17:30, 2 September 2020  
 <Venue> Online / Shiiki Hall, Kyushu University Ito Campus  
 <Language> English and Japanese (simultaneous interpretation)  
 <Theme> "Living with Infectious Diseases; What is a Sustainable Society after COVID-19 ?"  
 <Program and Speaker>

Time	Program and Speaker	
13:00-13:05	<b>Opening Remarks</b> Chiharu KUBO, Director General of the Institute (President, Kyushu University)	Shiiki Hall
<b>Invited Lectures</b>		
13:05-13:35	<b>1. A sketch of with-Corona era</b> Prof. Taro YAMAMOTO, Department of International Health and Medical Anthropology, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University	Online
13:35-13:55	<b>Break</b>	
13:55-14:25	<b>2. Indonesian natural products for fighting against Covid-19</b> Prof. Enos Tangke Arung, Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University	Online
14:25-14:55	<b>3. Warning from nature behind of pandemic of SARS-CoV-2</b> Dr. Koichi GOKA, Head of Ecological Risk Assessment and Control Section, Center for Environmental Biology and Ecosystem Studies, National Institute for Environmental Studies	Online
14:55-15:15	<b>Break</b>	
15:15-15:45	<b>4. Response to and Recovery from COVID-19 in an Urban Asia</b> Mr. Atsushi KORESAWA, Regional Representative, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Online
15:45-16:15	<b>5. Global strategy under the era of COVID-19: From the viewpoint of global business company</b> Mr. Masayuki OMOTO, Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Next Generation Business Development Div, Marubeni Cooperation	Shiiki Hall
16:15-16:35	<b>Break</b>	
<b>Plenary Speech</b>		
16:35-17:20	<b>Pandemics and Protest: Covid-19 in Historical Perspective</b> Prof. Mark Harrison, Centre for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology, History Faculty; Co-Director, Wellcome Centre for Ethics and Humanities, Nuffield Department of Population Medicine, University of Oxford	Online
17:20-17:25	<b>Closing Remarks</b> Makoto ARATONO, Deputy Director General of the Institute (Trustee, Vice President, Kyushu University)	Shiiki Hall

## Plenary Speech < Security and Disaster Prevention Cluster >

### “Pandemics and Protest: Covid-19 in Historical Perspective”



**Mark Harrison**

Professor / Centre for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology, History Faculty; Co-Director, Wellcome Centre for Ethics and Humanities, Nuffield Department of Population Medicine, University of Oxford

Dr. Mark Harrison is a professor of the Oxford Centre for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology, Faculty of History, Oxford University. He serves as the Co-Director of the Wellcome Centre for Ethics and Humanities and as the Co-Director of the Oxford Martin Programme on Collective Responsibility for Infectious Disease. Prof Harrison has been a leading scholar in the field of the history of medicine in the former British colonies, especially in the British India. He has published many articles and books such as *Contagion: How Commerce Has Spread Disease*, and *Public Health in British India: Anglo-Indian Preventive Medicine 1859-1914*. He is currently working as a senior government advisor on the security and policing aspects of the pandemic in the United Kingdom.

### Abstract

Pandemics have long been considered security risks. They present a wide variety of challenges to governments and large-organisations. One of these is their potential to generate significant levels of civil disorder, arising from both the effects of the pandemic and - more often - from the measures taken to contain them. Covid-19 is no exception and many countries have experienced waves of protest that are directly or indirectly related to the chaos, hardship and inequities caused by the pandemic. However, the nature of these protests differs in type and intensity from country to country. This lecture seeks to understand the dynamics of protest during the present pandemic and to determine to what extent these are unique or have historical precedent. History may offer some insight into how to deal with these challenges and those which may be yet to come.

## Invited Lecture 1 < Cultural Variation Cluster > “A sketch of with-Corona era”

Taro YAMAMOTO

Professor, Department of International Health and Medical Anthropology,  
Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University



### Abstract

The pandemic caused by COVID-19 started out of Wuhan, China from December 2019, reached to London, New York, Paris and Tokyo within a few months, and then let epicenter move to South America, such as Mexico, Peru and Brazil, India, and Sub-Sahara Africa now, claiming 700,000 deaths (more than 20 million people infected) as of 1st August 2020.

Many cities were locked down. The government of Japan issued state of emergency, although it is not a draconian measure like lockdown. The impacts of those policy on economy are enormous all over the world.

The pandemic had transformed the society in the past. It was also found in The Black Death in 14th century Europe. Looking back to the history, I would like to discuss with participants the topic that this pandemic end when and how, and what society we will have in the with-corona era.

## Invited Lecture 2 < Resource Recycling Cluster > “Indonesian natural products for fighting against Covid-19”



Enos Tangke Arung

Professor /Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University (ID)

### Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection. There are more than 16 million positive confirmed cases worldwide in July 2020. Indonesia officially established the first COVID-19 confirmation case in early March 2020. Until the end of July 2020, there are more than 100,000 positive confirmed cases in Indonesia. Traditional medicine using medicinal plants in Indonesia has begun to attract attention for fighting against COVID-19 since the beginning of this pandemic. Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia has been released the list of medicinal plants intended to prevent COVID-19, i.e. temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.); turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.); ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe); meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* L.); sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Nees), and guava (*Psidium guajava* L.). Research centers at universities in Indonesia are also researching natural products for the fighting against COVID-19, including Mulawarman University. Our prominent research including bangalai (*Zingiber montanum* (J.Koenig) Link ex A.Dietr.) to reduce the risk of COVID-19 patients with comorbid and stingless bee honey products for prevention of COVID-19.

## Invited Lecture 3 < Sustainable Environment Cluster >

### “Warning from nature behind of pandemic of SARS-CoV-2”

Koichi GOKA

Head of Ecological Risk Assessment and Control Section,  
Center for Environmental Biology and Ecosystem Studies,  
National Institute for Environmental Studies



#### Abstract

Pathogenic microorganisms and virus are components of ecosystems, constructing endemic inter-relationships with each specific host species thorough the co-evolutional history. The spill-over of the pathogens from natural habitats into other area will cause encounters between the pathogen and new hosts which have never evolved the immunity or resistance, and will result in rapid spread of “emerging infectious disease (EID)”. In the midst of accelerating globalization, human and societies have come to be the targets of the infectious disease caused by pathogens spilled over from the nature. At this very moment, the newest EID, SARS-CoV-2, has spread over the world causing serious damages on the human health and economy. During the social interest is growing for the pandemic risks of EID, it has been discussed that the destruction of biodiversity and environmental change by human over exploitation from nature is deeply related the EID pandemic. In order to control further EID risks after SARS-CoV-2, and to overcome further environmental risks caused by climate crisis, we human should change our ever social and economic system to be more sustainable and resilient by promoting innovation on various fields.

## Invited Lecture 4 < Urban Studies Cluster >

### “Response to and Recovery from COVID-19 in an Urban Asia”



Atsushi KORESAWA

Regional Representative, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

#### Abstract

COVID-19 is more than a health crisis but humanitarian and socio-economic crisis, hence is affecting almost all aspects of SDGs and likely delaying its progress. Yet, SDGs does provide a road map for countries and cities for their efforts to recover from the crisis. UN has been implementing the UN Comprehensive Response to COVID-19 promoting three pillars of operation:

- Delivery of a large-scale, coordinated and comprehensive health response
- Policies that address the devastating socioeconomic, humanitarian and human rights aspects of the crisis
- A recovery process that builds back better

UN also has issued policy briefs by different themes, by special groups of people and by regions. Two of them, one on cities and the other on South East Asia, recommend tackling inequalities, strengthening the capacity of local actors, bridging the digital divide, pursuing resilient, inclusive, gender-equal and green recovery and build back better. In each contry, city and community, effrots and innovations are being made, experiences and lessons learnt. It is crucial we enhanc knowledge sharing and mutual suport.

## Invited Lecture 5 < Medicine and Health Cluster >

### **“Global strategy under the era of COVID-19: From the viewpoint of global business company”**

**Masayuki OMOTO**

Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer,  
Next Generation Business Development Div. Marubeni  
Cooperation



#### **Abstract**

With the spread of the COVID-19, the economic activities of each country have severely been restricted, and the world economy has rapidly been shrinking. Marubeni, that operates business all over the world, has been greatly affected in various fields, both in domestic and overseas. Not knowing when the pandemic will end, there is a possibility that the existing business model will become obsolete in all kinds of industries, and Marubeni is under the pressure to rebuild its business strategy based on the adaption of "With-COVID-19" and "After-COVID-19". On the other hand, this pandemic makes another kind of business opportunities in new fields such as online services, automation and so on. Marubeni takes this situation as business opportunity and is trying to develop new business models.

In this presentation, we would like to introduce changes caused by the COVID-19, future prospects, and our new business strategy.

**[ DAY 2 ]**

## Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions

### Session A, Keyword: “Education”

<Theme>      **Teaching and Learning in a ‘Post-Pandemic’ Age: Exploring Ways Forward**



**Masa HIGO**

Professor, The International Student Center Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster

This session focuses on the impact of the ongoing global spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), the historic public health crisis of our century thus far, on the core activities involving all members of a university community: teaching and learning. Not only is this session for sharing the experience and knowledge of the ways in which the pandemic since its outbreak has affected various aspects of teaching and learning as we know them today; it also aims to explore, in a preliminary manner, how the quality of teaching and learning may be maintained, or even rendered more impactful, from this point in time onward – in response to both opportunities as well as challenges posited by the pandemic. This session welcomes speakers of diverse backgrounds, international and domestic, and students as well as university faculty members, who cover a range of topics from a range of perspectives, theoretical and empirical, and policy-level and personal. The goal of this session is to provide the audience a platform as members of an ever-globalized community of higher education to start searching for ways to practice effective teaching and meaningful learning in a prospective ‘post-pandemic’ age.

## Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions

### Session A, Keyword: “Education”

<Date> 10:00-12:00, 3 September 2020  
 <Venue> Online / Lecture Room 1, Shiiki Hall, Kyushu University Ito Campus  
 <Language> English and Japanese (simultaneous interpretation)  
 <Theme> Teaching and Learning in a ‘Post-Pandemic’ Age: Exploring Ways Forward  
 <Program and Speaker>

Time	Program and Speaker
10:00-10:05	<p>◆ <b>Opening Remarks</b>  <b>Teaching and Learning in Our Time of the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Overview</b>                      Prof. Masa HIGO, The International Student Center Kyushu University,                      Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster</p>
10:05-10:20	<p>◆ <b>Presentation 1 : Keynote Address</b>  <b>The Impact of COVID-19 on Teaching and Research:                      Experiences from the School of Health Sciences, The University Of Sydney</b>                      Assoc. Prof. Kate O'LOUGHLIN (University of Sydney) , Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster</p>
10:20-10:35	<p>◆ <b>Presentation 2: Keynote Address</b>  <b>Policies and Implementations of ‘Virtual Internationalization’:                      Key Challenges and Prospects at Mahidol University</b>                      Assoc. Prof. Nopraenue S. DHIRATHITI (Mahidol University) , Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster</p>
10:35-10:40	<p><b>Question &amp; Answer</b></p>
10:40-10:55	<p>◆ <b>Presentation 3</b>  <b>Do Group Activities Work Online? – A Case Study of Collaborate Learning Using ZOOM</b>                      Assoc. Prof. Satoshi UCHIDA, Faculty of Languages and Cultures Kyushu University,                      Q-AOS Security and Disaster Cluster</p>
10:55-11:10	<p>◆ <b>Presentation 4</b>  <b>Universities in the Age of COVID-19: Technology, Power and the Changing Meanings of Higher Education</b>                      Prof. Edward VICKERS, Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies Kyushu University,                      Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster</p>
11:10-11:15	<p><b>Question &amp; Answer</b></p>
11:15-11:30	<p>◆ <b>Presentation 5</b>  <b>Global strategy under the era of COVID-19: From the viewpoint of global business company</b>                      Ms. Ayano HIRASHIMA, Undergraduate Student (3rd Year), School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation (Kyushu University)</p>
11:30-11:45	<p>◆ <b>Presentation 6</b>  <b>University Education With/Post COVID-19: A Student Perspective</b>                      Ms. Alexia NECTOUX, Graduate Student (D2) , Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences, Kyushu University</p>
11:45-11:50	<p><b>Question &amp; Answer</b></p>
11:50-12:00	<p><b>Closing Remarks</b>                      Prof. Masa HIGO, The International Student Center Kyushu University,                      Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster</p>

## Opening Remarks

### “Teaching and Learning in Our Time of the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Overview”



**Masa HIGO**

Professor, The International Student Center Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster

#### Abstract

By now, we are all keenly aware the COVID-19 pandemic is something more than a global public health crisis in our time – this is a pivotal game-changer to the ways we live and work for long time to come – until further notice. As members of higher education institutions, we – both teachers and students – regularly ask ourselves how the pandemic has to date affected the ways we teach and learn in our daily life. A more significant question may be how our teaching and learning might be even more enhanced in the future – a post-pandemic age’ to come. In this session, these open-ended, exploratory questions are address by a uniquely diverse roster of presenters, all of whom possess or represent valuable international backgrounds.

## Presentation 1 : Keynote Address

### “The Impact of COVID-19 on Teaching and Research:

### Experiences from the School of Health Sciences, The University Of Sydney”

**Kate O’LOUGHLIN**

Associate Professor,  
University of Sydney (AU) / Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster



#### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has hit hard Australia, significantly affected almost all areas of lives in the country. This presentation discusses the impact of Covid-19 on teaching and research with undergraduate and postgraduate students at The University of Sydney with special attention to the case of the School of Health Sciences. In health-related disciplines, including health sciences, students have contended with a unique set of challenges. Most of them are, for instance, unable to undertake clinical placements or research with vulnerable populations such as older people living in the community or care facilities. This presentation also discusses other key areas of challenges that both teachers and students have faced as members of the School of Health Sciences, which may also illustrate other schools at The University and beyond.

## Presentation 2 : Keynote Address

### “Policies and Implementations of ‘Virtual Internationalization’: Key Challenges and Prospects at Mahidol University”



#### Nopraenu S. DHIRATHITI

Associate Professor  
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Mahidol University (Thailand)

#### Abstract

Promoting Internationalization within the institution post-COVID is very challenging, not only at the policy level but also at the level of implementation. At the policy level, the transition of the internationalization policy in all fronts, namely partnership and engagement, mobility programmes, academic and collaboration so on and so forth, has to be re-addressed. The term ‘virtual internationalization’ comes into play and is being coined to suggest such transition. In implementing the policy, faculties, supporting staff and students who are involving in teaching and learning as well as in other internationalization portfolios are facing with this challenging situation. HEIs have to ensure all stakeholders that the infrastructure is readily invested, trainings are well provided to all stakeholders and standard operating procedures (SOPs) must be put in place. Above all, along with the transition and improvisation is the assurance that the learning experience is met and evaluated as to provide the policy makers within HEIs to re-adjust the strategies from time to time.

## Presentation 3

### “Do Group Activities Work Online? – A Case Study of Collaborate Learning Using ZOOM”

#### Satoshi UCHIDA

Associate Professor,  
Faculty of Languages and Cultures Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Security and Disaster Prevention Cluster



#### Abstract

Due to the impact of COVID-19, classes at universities have gone online. This has changed the format of teaching, and both teachers and students have faced a situation that they have never experienced before. School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation, a new school of Kyushu University founded in 2018, incorporates collaborative learning in which students discuss themes in groups or teams. This presentation will report on how classes were carried out for the “collaborative subject” and discuss problems and possible improvements of the online group activities, together with a prospect and proposals from a teacher’s perspective.

## Presentation 4

### “Universities in the Age of COVID-19: Technology, Power and the Changing Meanings of Higher Education “



**Edward VICKERS**

Professor,  
Graduate School of Human-Environment Studies Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster

#### Abstract

The coronavirus pandemic is having a profound impact on every aspect of our higher education systems. We now teach online, meet online, conduct online webinars and even set online examinations. But what does this transformation of the experience of university imply both for the meaning of 'higher education', and for the governance and financial sustainability of universities as institutions? Amongst those who see higher education as an instrument for the efficient production of 'human capital', the breaking down of academic resistance to deployment of technology has been cheered as heralding a new era in which 'learning' can be delivered at a lower cost to more students than ever. From the financial point of view, there is widespread talk of a drastic rethink of prevalent models of the higher education 'business', with on-site facilities - and faculty staffing - scaled back as elite universities go 'global' via the internet. In considering these issues, we constantly need to ask ourselves what we think higher education is really for.

## Presentation 5

### “University Education With/Post COVID-19: A Student Perspective “

**Ayano HIRASHIMA**

Undergraduate Student (3rd Year)  
School of Interdisciplinary Science and Innovation  
Kyushu University



#### Abstract

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on modern society, and university education is no exception. In this presentation, I will describe the changes in university education from a student's perspective. Based on my experience of studying abroad in Brisbane, Australia (cancelled in the middle of the semester in March 2020 due to COVID19) and online classes in Japan, I will report on the changes in university classes. I will also make some suggestions on the future of university classes after/with COVID19 from the perspective of students.

## Presentation 6

### “Propositions for University Education Adaptation to a Pandemic Context from International Student and Student Committee Char Perspectives ”



#### Alexia NECTOUX

Graduate Student (D2)  
Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences  
Kyushu University

#### Abstract

The year 2020 is remarkable by the COVID-19 pandemic that erased from China in December 2019. This sanitary crisis reached Japan on early February 2020, and has since then restricted greatly each individual's daily life. University students are no exception, as the measures of social distancing, implemented to restrain the virus spreading, heavily impacted the regular strategies and methods of university education. Fortunately, the distance courses system was already functional in Japan, including in Kyushu University, at the time exceptional social distance measures were taken, which enabled Kyushu University to adjust and supply quality courses to its students after only few weeks of adaptation. However, the initial use of online classes was too limited to allow a smooth transition from regular to fully online classes. This brought Kyushu University administration staff, professors as well as students, especially international students, to undergo several inconveniences. The subject of this presentation will be to explore some suggested improvements, made from the experience of international students in Kyushu University during the Corona virus crisis, with a focus on class management strategies, logistic, and students personal support.

**Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions**  
**Session B, Keyword: “Everyday Life”**

<Theme> **Human life and infection: From viewpoints of archaeology and history**

**Tomoyuki KUBO**

Professor,  
Faculty of Humanities Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster



First, we will argue the interaction of human life and infection from the viewpoint of archaeology. Second, we will argue the interaction of daily life and infection from the viewpoint of history, focusing on 20th century Germany.

In the overflowing information of COVID-19, the viewpoint of archaeology, with its perspective of long timespan, will offer us significant understanding of infection, along with the viewpoint of history on 20th century Germany.

## Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions

### Session B, Keyword: “Everyday Life”

<Date> 10:00-12:00, 3 September 2020  
 <Venue> Online / Lecture Room 2, Shiiki Hall, Kyushu University Ito Campus  
 <Language> English and Japanese (simultaneous interpretation)  
 <Theme> Human life and infection: From viewpoints of archaeology and history  
 <Program and Speaker>

- ◆Moderator : Assoc. Prof. Yoshinori TAJIRII (Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies Kyushu University, Q-AOS Sustainable Environment Cluster)
- ◆Commentator : Prof. Takeshi ONIMARU (Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies Kyushu University, Q-AOS Security and Disaster Prevention Cluster)

Time	Program and Speaker
10:00-10:05	◆ <b>Opening Remarks/Introduction of speakers</b> Prof. Tomoyuki KUBO (Faculty of Humanities Kyushu University, Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster)
10:05-10:55	◆ <b>Presentation 1</b> <b>The beginning of civilization and infection: the spread of early agriculture</b> Prof. Kazuo MIYAMOTO (Faculty of Humanities Kyushu University, Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster)
10:55-11:00	◆ <b>Break</b>
11:00-11:55	◆ <b>Presentation 2</b> <b>Fight against “Impurity”: Fear of Infection and Images of Enemies in Twentieth-Century Germany</b> Dr. Hiromasa IMAI (Faculty of Humanities Kyushu University, Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster)
	◆ <b>Closing</b>

## Presentation 1

### “The beginning of civilization and infection: the spread of early agriculture”



#### Kazuo MIYAMOTO

Professor,  
Faculty of Humanities Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster

#### Abstract

It is believed that infection was occurred by the domestication of animals that means the beginning of early agriculture. The early agriculture was begun by the multi-strategies of subsistence activities in the end of Pleistocene when people begun sedentary society and population increased. In addition, the emergence of urban society after development of early agriculture produced population density and human migration which was occurred by the emergence of trading and markets in the city. These social changes are necessary conditions of the beginning of civilization and of the development of material culture. Population density, human migration and immigration promoted pandemic infection which lived on human. In this presentation, I would like to explain about archaeological evidence of tuberculosis and plague in the Prehistoric times and discuss the relationship between the nature of human society and pandemic infection. The way of symbioses between two will be finally discussed.

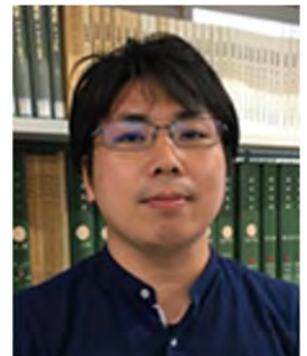
## Presentation 2

### Fight against “Impurity”:

### Fear of Infection and Images of Enemies in Twentieth-Century Germany

#### Hiromasa IMAI

Lecturer or Assistant Professor,  
Faculty of Humanities Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster



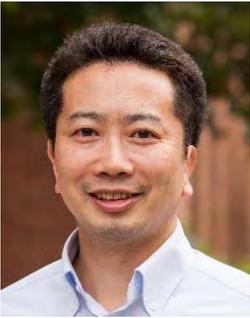
#### Abstract

In the second half of the 19th century in Germany, under the leadership of the physician Robert Koch, bacteriology and the study of infectious diseases made great strides. The visualization of invisible threats through the microscope dramatically improved people’s knowledge of infectious diseases and aroused the fear of “contact infection” with “impurity” in everyday life. In twentieth-century Germany, this fear was linked to the images of enemies such as the French, Russians, and Jews, and further developed into the formation of a self-image of “clean Germans” against “unclean enemies”. This presentation will illustrate this process through an examination of the political discourse and caricatures of that time.

## **Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions**

### **Session C, Keyword: “Economy”**

**<Theme> The newly arisen aspect of economy/region/resource under COVID-19**



**Kuniyoshi SHIMIZU**

Associate Professor,  
Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Resource Recycling Cluster

**Takefumi KUROSE**

Associate Professor,  
Faculty of Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Urban Studies Cluster



The COVID-19 pandemic has caused catastrophic damage to various industries across the world, and there is no sign that the situation is being brought under control. We have no choice but to change our lifestyle as well and are shifting to a completely different lifestyle from a year ago. The way of thinking and values regarding the economy, region, and resources need to be changed. In the COVID-19 pandemic, new initiatives are being activated from the perspective of various stakeholders in order to open up the future even when economic activity is sluggish. This session will discuss the following topics: 1, Utilization of natural inorganic resources, a new technology “wind-free air conditioner”. 2, Utilization of the natural organic resources of Indonesia for combating corona virus. 3, The role of “urban agriculture” is also changing, and a new agricultural business called “half farming half X” is beginning to attract attention. 4, The growth strategy of Fukuoka in line with these socioeconomic changes and its process of revising for fitting the current/future situation.

## Theme-Based Concurrent Sessions

### Session C, Keyword: “Economy”

<Date> 10:00-12:00, 3 September 2020  
 <Venue> Online / Lecture Room 3, Shiiki Hall, Kyushu University Ito Campus  
 <Language> English and Japanese (simultaneous interpretation)  
 <Theme> The newly arisen aspect of economy/region/resource under COVID-19  
 <Program and Speaker>

Time	Program and Speaker
10:00-10:05	<b>◆Opening 1</b> Assoc. Prof. Kuniyoshi SHIMIZU , Faculty of Agriculture , Kyushu University , Q-AOS Resource Recycling Cluster
10:05-10:25	<b>◆Presentation 1</b> <b>Wind-Free Air Conditioner</b> Mr. Takaharu FUTAEDA, CEO, FUTAEDA corporation
10:25-10:30	<b>◆Question &amp; Answer</b>
10:30-10:45	<b>◆Presentation 2</b> <b>The use of Indonesian Natural Products for combating Corona Virus</b> Prof. Enos Tangke Arung, Mulawarman University
10:45-10:48	<b>◆Question &amp; Answer</b>
10:48-10:53	<b>◆Opening 2</b> Assoc. Prof. Takefumi KUROSE , Faculty of Human-Environment Studies , Kyushu University , Q-AOS Urban Studies Cluster
10:53-11:13	<b>◆Presentation 3</b> <b>New possibility of urban agriculture in the with corona era</b> Assoc. Prof. Chika TAKATORI , Graduate School of Design, Kyushu University
11:13-11:18	<b>◆Question &amp; Answer</b>
11:18-11:38	<b>◆Presentation 4</b> <b>The regional strategy of Fukuoka (beyond COVID-19)</b> Mr. Hiroyasu AMANO, CEO, Local Knowledge Platform LLC
11:38-11:43	<b>◆Question &amp; Answer</b>
11:43-11:48	<b>◆Closing</b> Assoc. Prof. Kuniyoshi SHIMIZU , Faculty of Agriculture , Kyushu University , Q-AOS Resource Recycling Cluster Assoc. Prof. Takefumi KUROSE , Faculty of Human-Environment Studies , Kyushu University , Q-AOS Urban Studies Cluster

## Presentation 1

### “Wind-Free Air Conditioner”



**Takaharu FUTAEDA**

CEO,  
FUTAEDA corporation

#### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused catastrophic damage to various industries across the world.

During this unprecedented time, our way of life has been changed forever.

The Ministry of Health reminds us that we will not go back to how it was before. However, things like air conditioning and heating remain essential for all of us.

The U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducted a survey on the relationship between Coronavirus and air-conditioning.

The institute reported that draft of air conditioners can potentially spread the virus.

In this presentation, we will show you some examples of our “no draft air-conditioning” to reduce the risk of infection.

## Presentation 2

### “The use of Indonesian Natural Products for combating Corona Virus”

**Enos Tangke Arung**

Professor,  
Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University



#### Abstract

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection. There are more than 16 million positive confirmed cases worldwide in July 2020. Indonesia officially established the first COVID-19 confirmation case in early March 2020. Until the end of July 2020, there are more than 100,000 positive confirmed cases in Indonesia. Traditional medicine using medicinal plants in Indonesia has begun to attract attention for fighting against COVID-19 since the beginning of this pandemic. Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia has been released the list of medicinal plants intended to prevent COVID-19, i.e. temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.); turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.); ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe); meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* L.); sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Nees), and guava (*Psidium guajava* L.). Research centers at universities in Indonesia are also searching natural products for the fighting against COVID-19, including Mulawarman University. Our prominent research including stingless bee honey products for prevention of COVID-19 and bangalai (*Zingiber montanum* (J.Koenig) Link ex A.Dietr.) extract to reduce the risk of COVID-19 patients with comorbid.

## Presentation 3

### “New possibility of urban agriculture in the with corona era”



#### Chika TAKATORI

Associate Professor,  
Graduate School of Design, Kyushu University

#### Abstract

The role of “urban agriculture” is re-evaluated in this coronavirus situation, in the process of switching to working and living styles that avoid “3 denseness”. Demand for urban agriculture for recreational use is increasing due to the increased chances of encountering fresh local vegetables at direct sales places and experiencing familiar farms such as hands-on farms. In addition, a new agricultural business such as “half farming half X”, which is a work style that combines agriculture and other jobs, is also paid attention. Under these circumstances, it is required to create a new urban- rural relationships by matching “farms (space)” and “users (people)”. The presenters have performed a study on matching the “farms (space)” and the “users (people)” based on the index of “management labor force” from urban areas, suburban areas to mountainous areas in the Nagoya metropolitan area. In particular, policy for urban agriculture is examined such as urban agricultural park and experience-based farms which utilize productive greens in the suburbs of Kita-nagoya city. Today, I would like to announce the progress of the above research and discuss the new possibility of urban agriculture in the with corona era.

## Presentation 4

### “The regional strategy of Fukuoka (beyond COVID-19) ”

#### Hiroyasu AMANO

CEO,  
Local Knowledge Platform LLC



#### Abstract

Fukuoka Directive Council (FDC) is an industry-government-academic think-and-do tank that engages in all aspects of planning and implementation of growth strategies for the Fukuoka region. FDC has been actively promoting MICE activities to increase the volume of international interactions to achieve regional growth goal “A business hub city around East Asia”. The growth strategies were revised in FY2019, however in response to the COVID19 pandemic, FDC is in the midst of examining the actual socio-economic situation to revise the strategy again to fit the changes. The process of revising the regional strategy includes: understanding the changes that have already taken place, envisioning future changes, assuming changes that should be given into the strategy, and designing individual initiatives that respond to the assumed changes. These revising processes are being carried out ascertaining consensus among various entities in Fukuoka region.

## International Teleconference

<Theme> “Current situations and future prospects on COVID-19 in each country/region”

**Tomohiko MORIYAMA**

Associate Professor,  
International Medical Department, Telemedicine Development  
Center of Asia (TEMDEC) Kyushu University Hospital,  
/Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster



The COVID-19 pandemic has had a catastrophic impact on health care, as well as other fields in the world. Lockdowns and travel restrictions have been implemented mainly in urban areas where large numbers of people gather to prevent widespread of COVID-19, and not only economy, but also culture and education have been severely affected. Economic activities have shrunk further due to exaggerated media coverage, and the employment situation has become increasingly severe, especially for low-income classes. The key to economic recovery for the near future will be how society confront this disease. In this session, experts from the Asia-Oceania region are invited to talk about the impact of COVID-19 on their fields. We would like to discuss measures against this pandemic and how to create a sustainable society for the “new normal”.

## International Teleconference

<Date> 13:30-15:00, 3 September 2020  
 <Venue> Online / Shiiki Hall, Kyushu University Ito Campus  
 <Language> English and Japanese (simultaneous interpretation)  
 <Theme> "Current situations and future prospects on COVID-19 in each country/region"  
 <Program and Speaker>

Time	Program and Speaker
13:30-13:33	<b>◆Opening Remarks</b> Assoc. Prof. Tomohiko MORIYAMA, International Medical Department, Telemedicine Development Center of Asia (TEMDEC) Kyushu University Hospital, Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster
13:33-13:43	<b>◆Presentation 1 : Medicine</b> <b>Current COVID-19 situation in Thailand: how do we manage the outbreak?</b> Prof. Prasit Watanapa, Faculty of Medicine, Mahidol University (Thai)
13:43-13:53	<b>◆Presentation 2 : Culture</b> <b>COVID-19 Governance and its Post/Posts on Social Media:</b> <b>Applying Text Mining to the Facebook Data in Taiwan</b> Assoc. Prof. Husan-Lei Shao , Department of East Asian Studies, Taiwan Normal University (Taiwan)
13:53-14:03	<b>◆Presentation 3 : Economics</b> <b>Electronic and battery waste recycling in a post-Covid-19 world:</b> <b>Opportunities in the Indo-Pacific region</b> Prof. Jacques Eksteen , Western Australian School of Mines, Minerals, Energy and Chemical Engineering, Curtin University (Australia)
14:03-14:13	<b>◆Presentation 4 : City</b> <b>COVID-19; Urban reliance and planning challenges in Sri Lanka</b> Prof. Padma Weerakoon , Department of Estate Management and Valuation, University of Sri Jayewardenepura (Sri Lanka)
14:13-14:23	<b>◆Presentation 5 : Disaster Prevention</b> <b>COVID-19 and its impacts on low-income families in Singapore</b> Dr. Stephanie Chok , Beyond Social Services (Singapore)
14:23-14:33	<b>◆Presentation 6 : Education</b> <b>The current lecture situation in mining schools in Indonesia: Case study in ITB</b> Assoc. Prof. Ganda Marihot Simangunsong , School of Mining & Petroleum Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandun (Indonesia)
14:33-14:57	<b>◆Discussion, using online polling system</b>
14:57-15:00	<b>◆Closing</b>

## Presentation 1 : Medicine

### “Current COVID-19 situation in Thailand: how do we manage the outbreak?”



**Prasit Watanapa**

Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Mahidol University

Abstract 調整中

## Presentation 2 : Culture

### “COVID-19 Governance and its Post/Posts on Social Media: Applying Text Mining to the Facebook Data in Taiwan”

**Husan-Lei Shao**

Associate Professor,  
Department of East Asian Studies, Taiwan Normal University



Abstract

Social media is often regarded as a mini-society, then Researchers can also observe social changes through social media. Especially in recent epidemic (COVID-19), we can more deeply feel the difference between today and other days before. We are also confusing where shall we go in the post-COVID-19. Therefore, this article attempts to observe how Taiwanese society perceives the epidemic messages, how its emotions and what reactions are? We collect over 140,000 Chinese posts on Facebook which contents about “COVID-19” during 2020/1/1-2020/3/15, then cluster them as five main groups by Latent Dirichlet Allocation. After text-mining and sorting those groups, we can observe their ups and downs by time series. This article can observe the situation of the epidemic situation in Taiwan and provide the information needed for decision-making on ”epidemic prevention, development and governance.

Keywords: COVID-19, Facebook, Text Mining, Latent Dirichlet Allocation, Governance

## Presentation 3 : Economics

### “Electronic and battery waste recycling in a post-Covid-19 world: Opportunities in the Indo-Pacific region”



**Jacques Eksteen**

Professor,

1. Western Australian School of Mines, Minerals, Energy and Chemical Engineering, Curtin University

2. Future Battery Industries Cooperative Research Centre Ltd, Australia

#### Abstract

As the world is battling with the Covid-19 pandemic, it has strengthened introspection into our global sourcing, manufacturing, and trade practices. In particular, the principle that the dominant part of the world manufacturing and processing is dominated by a small number of countries is being revisited as the world's countries realized that robustness, resilience and redundancy are required to ensure stable and reliable supply chains with multiple alternative routes of ethical and environmentally responsible sourcing of resources and energy.

In the area of metals, minerals and materials sourcing, processing, and refining, and concomitant energy requirements it is useful to look at opportunities in Japan and Australia as two long-standing trading partners. The area of “urban mining”, i.e. the recycling of metalliferous waste and electric and electronic waste (of which batteries is an important subset) poses interesting opportunities and challenges, where Japan and Australia can fulfil complementary functions.

The developments in new hydrometallurgical chemistries such as leaching with organic acids, ionic liquids and biochemical and bio-hydrometallurgical approaches are opening novel pathways to process smaller amounts of electrical and electronic wastes, without the need of smelting facilities. In addition, the acceleration of the hydrogen economy and the large-scale industrial use of hydrogen that can be derived from renewable sources allows us to consider far more environmentally benign pathways of production and recycling. Our knowledge of mineral processing allows us to extrapolate the separation methods to separate components from electronic waste and batteries so that the maximum amount of metals can be recovered and recycled, as well as specialist materials such as the graphite anode materials from batteries. To ensure true circularity, hydrometallurgical approaches are important in order not to lose metals and valuable materials to slags during smelting and combustion. For lithium ion batteries, this implies that we should recover the graphite, lithium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, aluminium and copper from the batteries, as well as the electrolyte and solvents where possible. For electronic wastes such as printed circuit boards (part of the battery management systems of battery packs, but also ubiquitous in all electronics), gold, silver, palladium, copper, and tin are valuable extractable metals. The removal of all heavy metals from plastic substrates is important from an environmental perspective to ensure that the final plastics can either be repurposed, upcycled, or used to generate energy from waste.

It is evident that the post-Covid-19 world cannot continue with the primary extraction of metals from ores, and that the only sustainable world is one where we recover and recycle our end-of-life materials to prevent them to become wastes, but rather than filling up toxic landfill sites or polluting our oceans.

## Presentation 4 : City

### “COVID-19; Urban reliance and planning challenges in Sri Lanka”

**Padma Weerakoon**

Professor,  
 Department of Estate Management and Valuation,  
 University of Sri Jayewardenepura



#### Abstract

COVID-19 outbreak has created a great challenge in urban areas in Sri Lanka, in terms of linking the social and service networks in high-density urban areas with the urban periphery. Prevailing planning regulations and urban service patterns are inadequate to deal with this type of unforeseen challenge and it has become a major obstacle in urban planning in Sri Lanka. However, with the noticeable impacts on the collapsed network and associated issues, the government and policymakers, along with other professionals, are forced to explore novel approaches to re-connect the service network in urban planning to minimize future challenges in the urban areas. Unavailability of a sound, adaptable urban service network is a challenge for urban planning in an uncertain environment. Hence, it is time to rethink with a new vision and develop a structured, formal service network between the local and regional areas, connecting the entire country. COVID-19 has set out a space to use SMART resilience strategies to fill the gaps in our service network. This presentation mainly focuses on how to adopt appropriate SMART strategies in urban planning to coordinate a proper service network to minimize disruptions in future unexpected occasions.

## Presentation 5 : Disaster Prevention

### “COVID-19 and its impacts on low-income families in Singapore”



**Stephanie Chok**

Assistant director, Beyond Social Services

#### Bio

Stephanie Chok has volunteered and worked in the NGO sector in Singapore for more than a decade. Her PhD examined Singapore’s labour migration regime for temporary low-paid migrant workers and she has published several reports on the situation of migrant workers in Singapore.

Stephanie is currently working on research related to inequality and the impacts of COVID-19 on low-income families. She hopes to contribute to more participatory and collaborative approaches to research directed towards social change.

#### Abstract

COVID-19 has exposed and deepened existing inequalities in many countries. In Singapore, the financial impact has been devastating, particularly for persons engaged in low-paid and precarious forms of work. At Beyond Social Services, a local charity that works with families living in public rental housing, we examine our research data—based on conversations with over 1,000 members—to share preliminary findings related to COVID-19 and its impacts on employment and household income. Interviews also indicate challenges in accessing state welfare, and causal relations between different forms of insecurity (economic, food, housing). Global predictions that the COVID-19 crisis will last at least a year point to the likelihood of cumulative impacts, including the deepening of multiple forms of insecurity for the poor, and increases in household debt.

## Presentation 6 : Education

### “The current lecture situation in mining schools in Indonesia: Case study in ITB”

**Ganda Marihot Simangunsong**

Associate Professor,  
School of Mining & Petroleum Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandung



#### Abstract

Currently there are 64 mining schools in Indonesia. 41 schools are dedicated for undergraduate study program, and the rest are graduate and diploma study programs. The number of students registered in 2019 is around 15,000 students. In future it is expected there will be around 3,000 mining graduates per year. This statistical data indicates that mining is still a popular field for young generation in Indonesia. This large number of mining students must be treated responsibly.

Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) is the oldest school teaches mining since 1950. As a school that always becomes a reference for other schools in Indonesia, the current situation in ITB especially in Mining Engineering study program may be used to represent situation of other mining schools in this country. Since March 2020, almost all schools include ITB have restricted activities in campus to minimize the spread of Covid-19. Consequently, for the last half semester the learning process must be carried out through an online system. This sudden change of teaching method caused some weaknesses. Results of student survey indicate that 70% of students do not understand the course content delivered online.

Lecture in mining ideally cannot be done fully online because of several field activities include of excursion, field course and practical work. It remains different even though can be replaced by a virtual reality tour. Nevertheless, ITB has decided that the new semester starting from mid-August 2020 will still be held online. Therefore, preparation must be done to avoid unsatisfied level of student understanding. Lecturers are given training on how to prepare online lectures properly and must prepare teaching videos as part of a blended learning, a combination of online lecture between synchronous and asynchronous methods. The blended learning is considered the most suitable method, considering about 200 students according to the student survey are limited by internet connectivity at their residence.

## Young Researchers Session

<Theme> Our lives with/post-COVID-19: Next generation research roadmap for new social needs ~Multidisciplinary presentations from young researchers~



Fumihiiko YOKOTA

Lecturer or Assistant Professor,  
Institute of Decision Science for Sustainable Society, Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster

### Background

COVID-19 pandemic has affected not only medical/health sectors but also various sectors worldwide. Now is the time for action with SDGs, changing to be even better and more sustainable society. In the post-COVID-19 era, we questioned ourselves; “what’s normal and ab-normal?”, “what’s really necessary and un-necessary in life?”, “What’s need to be changed?”. To overcome the post-COVID-19 crisis and to achieve SDGs and further sustainable future, we believe that we need strong partnership, collaboration, and teamwork instead of separation or disconnection among different disciplines and different culture.

### Objectives

1. To share the knowledge and experiences from young researchers in different academic disciplines such as ecology, history, rural school planning, international politics and medicine/health, which can be useful in the post-COVID-19 era.
2. To answer following two questions;
  - (1) What types of changes and academic needs will emerge in the post-COVID-19 era.
  - (2) How we should prepare now to meet these future changes and needs in the post-COVID-19 era.
3. To propose and share a next generation research roadmap for new social needs which will inspire young research to be more positive, more hopeful and more smiles in the post-COVID-19 era.

## Young Researchers Session

<Date> 15:30-17:00, 3 September 2020  
 <Venue> Online / Shiiki Hall, Kyushu University Ito Campus  
 <Language> English and Japanese (simultaneous interpretation)  
 <Theme> Our lives with/ post COVID-19: Next generation reaserch roadmap for new social needs  
 ~Multidisciplinary presentations from young researchers~

<Program and Speaker>

Time	Program and Speaker
15:30-15:33	<b>◆Opening Remarks</b> Dr. Fumihiiko YOKOTA, Institute of Decision Science for Sustainable Society, Kyushu University, Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster
15:33-15:40	<b>◆Presentation 1</b> <b>Telemedicine in the post-COVID-19 era</b> Assit. Prof. Shintaro UEDA, Telemedicine Development Center of Asia (TEMDEC) , International Medical Department, Kyushu University Hospital
15:40-15:47	<b>◆Presentation 2</b> <b>The way of experience-based learning considering from COVID-19</b> Assit. Prof. Akihiro HAMANAKA, Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University , Q-AOS Resource Recycling Cluster
15:47-15:54	<b>◆Presentation 3</b> <b>The Issues of Next Generation School Planning with/post COVID-19</b> Assit. Prof. Fan Yi, Faculty of Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University
15:54-16:01	<b>◆Presentation 4</b> <b>Pandemics from the viewpoint of ecology</b> Assit. Prof. Motohide SEKI, Faculty of Design, Kyushu University, <span style="display: block; text-align: right;">Q-AOS Sustainable Environment Cluster</span>
16:01-16:08	<b>◆Presentation 5</b> <b>Thinking about COVID-19 from a Historical Perspective</b> <span style="display: block; text-align: right;">~Epidemics and Countermeasures in Colonial Vietnam~</span> Mizuki KITADA, Doctorial Student, Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society
16:08-16:15	<b>◆Presentation 6</b> <b>A World without Discrimination?</b> <span style="display: block; text-align: center;">: the Potential and Limitations of VR technology and Online Communication</span> Assoc. Prof. Toru OGA, Faculty of Law, Kyushu University, Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster
16:15-16:35	<b>◆Question &amp; Answer</b>
16:35-16:40	<b>◆Summary of session</b> Prof. Akira HARATA, Q-AOS Executive Education Director / Faculty of Engineering Sciences
16:40-16:45	<b>◆Closing</b> Dr. Fumihiiko Yokota, Institute of Decision Science for Sustainable Society, Kyushu University, Q-AOS Medicine and Health Cluster

## Presentation 1

### “Telemedicine in the post-COVID-19 era”

#### Shintaro UEDA

Research Assistant Professor, Engineer, Ph.D.  
Telemedicine Development Center of Asia (TEMDEC)  
International Medical Department (iMed)  
Kyushu University Hospital



#### Abstract

With the rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, travel is restricted all over the world. Therefore, international activities of all sort have become challenging and thus more and more are changing to domestic activities. However, to fight this new pandemic, it is crucial to share knowledge and experience in a global fashion. At Telemedicine Development Center of Asia, Kyushu University Hospital, we have carried out numerous remote international medical education teleconferences using leading-edge technologies and internet to connect medical institutions. Even in this crisis state, we have constantly organized telemedicine conferences concerning COVID-19 to discuss about up to date status and countermeasures carried out in each country where physicians can join from their own home. We are also trying various methods to organize workshops, congresses, medical student education in this “with COVID-19” era. As an effort to achieve the SDGs, we will expand our knowledge to fields other than the medical field not only within Kyushu University but to the whole world.

## Presentation 2

### “The way of experience-based learning considering from COVID-19”



#### Akihiro HAMANAKA

Assistant Professor,  
Faculty of Engineering, Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Resource Recycling Cluster

#### Abstract

The department to which the presenter belongs is to study and research technologies for discovering, collecting, and utilizing mineral resources and energy resources from the earth, and it is important not only for lectures on desks but also for on-site training and internship programs. However, at present, it is almost impossible to carry out such activities. One of the idea to solve this situation is to utilize the recent ICT technologies. By the way, what we have to take care is that the information from the ICT technologies is not completely same with the actual site visiting while Innovation and utilization of ICT can help to give the something like experience. We must not forget the importance of the experience in on-site. There seems to be something that should not change.

## Presentation 3

### “The Issues of Next Generation School Planning with/ post COVID-19”

Fan Yi

Assistant Professor,  
Faculty of Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University



#### Abstract

In order to prevent the spread of the COVID-19, some schools have conducted corresponding measures towards teaching methods and educational space planning. Analyzing some school cases in China and Japan, this research tries to clarify the following two issues: are these measures enough to deal with the COVID-19 and do they raise any other new problems? What kinds of changes or research topics should we put more attention to in the next generation school planning after COVID-19? In the conclusion and prospect, we summarized the following changes or research topics about Next Generation School Planning with/post-COVID-19.

- 1) To do online education, we need to improve the hardware environment firstly.
- 2) The classroom planning should be more flexible and open to deal with emergent situation.
- 3) We need to expand the corridor space so that it can adapt to various situations.
- 4) How to design a flexible and large activity space so that it can be changed easily and effectively to protect students from cluster infection?
- 5) How to make a creative adaptation of other campus spaces, such as dining halls, conference centers and event spaces, in order to change them to temporary classrooms to solve the lack of education space when it is necessary?

## Presentation 4

### “Pandemics from the viewpoint of ecology”



Motohide SEKI

Assistant Professor,  
Faculty of Design, Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Sustainable Environment Cluster

#### Abstract

A hundred years passed between the Spanish flu and the COVID-19. Ecologists predict that we may have a shorter time until the next pandemic. That is bad news for (everyone and) us, who are interested in organisms in the tropics and running projects in Malaysia, Vietnam, and so on. In one of the projects, we hypothesize that the circadian clocks of organisms in the tropics, in which day length does not change much throughout the year, may have different natures from the well-studied circadian clocks of organisms in temperate zones. To test this hypothesis, we went to Malaysia and conducted sampling the leaves of several tropical plant species for 48 hours. How can we continue such studies during the period in which we have difficulty in international travel? What should we do during the not very long interval? In this presentation, I would like to share some ideas on those questions.

## Presentation 5

**“Thinking about COVID-19 from a Historical Perspective  
~Epidemics and Countermeasures in Colonial Vietnam~”**

**Mizuki KITADA**

Doctorial Student,  
Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society  
Kyushu University



**Abstract**

In the 21st century, the epidemics of infectious diseases such as SARS, Dengue fever, Ebola hemorrhagic fever, and new influenza were newer to our memory, and now the COVID-19 is threatening our lives. However, it is not only a modern issue but also a historical issue. Infectious diseases existed since ancient times, and human history was a battle against infectious diseases. Various infectious diseases have plagued people over and over again. I research on the history of colonial medicine, especially the history of infectious diseases, medicine and public health in Vietnam in French Indochina. Therefore I would like to talk about the countermeasures against COVID-19, what has changed as a countermeasure from a historical point of view, and what kind of differences can be seen.

**Presentation 6**

**“A World without Discrimination?  
: the Potential and Limitations of VR technology and Online Communication”**



**Toru OGA**

Associate Professor,  
Faculty of Law, Kyushu University  
/Q-AOS Cultural Variation Cluster

Abstract 調整中